

Product Safety Compliance Update



In This Issue

CEN PUBLISHES NEW MEASUREMENTS

IEC 62321-7-1:2015

CPSC Withdraws Direct Final Rule Regarding Heavy Elements

EU Changes Regulations

Introduction



CEN publishes new measurements

CEN (European Committee for Standardization) passed EN 16711-1:2015 Textiles - Determination of metal content - Part 1: Determination of metals using microwave digestion and EN 16711-2:2015 Textiles

IEC 62321-7-1:2015

On 16 September 2015, International Electrotechnical Commission issued IEC 62321-7-1:2015 to describes a boiling water extraction procedure intended to provide a qualitative determination of the presence of hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI))

CPSC Withdraws Final Rule

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has withdrawn the direct final rule issued on July 17, 2015, exempting unfinished and untreated wood from tree trunks used in toys from the third party testing requirements for heavy elements per ASTM F963-11.

EU Changes Regulations

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency has called for an EU-wide ban on the use of Methylisothiazolinone (MI) in cosmetic products, and for products containing the substance to be labelled clearly with allergy warnings.

Product Safety

CEN PUBLISHES NEW MEASUREMENTS FOR METAL CONTENT IN TEXTILES

CEN (European Committee for Standardization) passed EN 16711-1:2015 Textiles - Determination of metal content - Part 1: Determination of metals using microwave digestion and EN 16711-2:2015 Textiles - Determination of metal content - Part 2: Determination of metals extracted by acidic artificial perspiration solution.

EN 16711-1:2015 specifies a procedure for determination of metals, in particular antimony (Sb), arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), cobalt (Co), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), nickel (Ni) in natural and man-made textiles, including coated fabrics and garment components (e.g. buttons, zips, etc.) after microwave digestion.

EN 16711-2:2015 specifies a procedure for determination of antimony (Sb), arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), cobalt (Co), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), nickel (Ni) in natural and man-made textiles, including coated fabrics and garment components (e.g. buttons, zips, etc.) after extraction with acidic artificial perspiration solution.

For more information, please visit [HERE](#).

CPSC Withdraws Direct Final Rule Regarding Heavy Elements Limits for Unfinished and Untreated Wood used in Toys

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has withdrawn the direct final rule issued on July 17, 2015, exempting unfinished and untreated wood from tree trunks used in toys from the third party testing requirements for heavy elements per ASTM F963-11.

The exemption and direct final rule, based on literature review, were contingent upon whether any significant adverse comments would be received by the CPSC within the comment period. Significant adverse comments were received by the CPSC during comment period, which led to the withdrawal of the rule. These comments will be addressed in a separate action based on the July 17th notice of proposed rulemaking.

The notice for withdrawal can be found at [official website](#).



IEC 62321-7-1:2015 TO DETERMINE OF HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM (Cr(VI)) IN ELECTROTECHNICAL PRODUCTS

On 16 September 2015, International Electrotechnical Commission issued IEC 62321-7-1:2015 to describes a boiling water extraction procedure intended to provide a qualitative determination of the presence of hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) in colourless and coloured corrosion-protection coatings on metallic samples.

When Cr(VI) in a sample is detected below the 0,10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ LOQ (limit of quantification), the sample is considered to be negative for Cr(VI). Since Cr(VI) may not be uniformly distributed in the coating even within the same sample batch, a “grey zone” between 0,10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ and 0,13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ has been established as “inconclusive” to reduce inconsistent results due to unavoidable coating variations. In this case, additional testing may be necessary to confirm the presence of Cr(VI). When Cr(VI) is detected above 0,13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, the sample is considered to be positive for the presence of Cr(VI) in the coating layer.

Presence of hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) in colourless and coloured corrosion-protected coatings on metals by the colorimetric method (g/cm^2)			
Test result	<0.10	0.10~0.13	>0.13
Conclusion	Negative	Inconclusive	Positive

IEC 62321-7-1:2015 supersedes partial content of the previous IEC 62321:2008 and adjusts its structure to form Annex B. While IEC 62321 (determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products) documents will gradually take the correspondent clauses of IEC 62321:2008. Currently, IEC 62321-1, -2, -3-1, -3-2, -4, -5, -6, -7-1 are issued (eight parts in total). Unpublished contents in IEC 62321:2008 as a part shall be valid before all parts are issued separately.

For the details, please visit [website](#).



Proposed Changes to Regulations Governing Allergenic Substance in Cosmetic Products

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency has called for an EU-wide ban on the use of Methylisothiazolinone (MI) in cosmetic products, and for products containing the substance to be labelled clearly with allergy warnings. MI acts as a preservative in cosmetic products and is authorised under Annex V of Regulation 1223/2009 (the Cosmetics Regulation) at a maximum concentration of 0.01% or 100 parts per million. It is also used in other personal care products such as sunscreens and shampoos.

Studies have shown that sensitisation, allergic reactions, and cell and nerve damage are increasingly becoming a problem all over Europe.

The European Union's Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) has found that the current authorised concentration of 100 ppm of MI in cosmetic products is not safe. For cosmetic products that can be rinsed off, a concentration of 15 ppm is considered to be safe; a safe concentration of MI for leave-on cosmetic products has not been established.

Information regarding the presence of MI in products other than cosmetics or household cleaners is not readily available yet because there is no harmonised classification of MI as a skin sensitizer. Other products that contain MI, such as paint, varnish, adhesives, and cleaning products should also be assessed because of their contribution to human exposure to MI.

The SCCS is expected to publish an opinion regarding the risk of MI in rinse-off and hair leave-on products by the end of September 2015. The Commission will wait for the results of this assessment before reducing the authorised concentration of MI in these products from 100 ppm to 15 ppm.

The Commission proposes to ban MI in leave-on products, while providing industry with a short transitional period allowing time to place compliant products on the market and remove non-compliant products, and to amend entry 57 of Annex V to Regulation 1223/2009. Annex V lists the types of preservatives that are allowed in cosmetic products.

On 29 July 2015, the Commission opened a public consultation on MI. The Commission would like to invite any interested parties, including authorities of the Member States, manufacturers of cosmetic products, producers of the substances concerned and relevant industry and consumers associations, to submit their comments on the proposed measures and on their possible economic impact.

The Commission requests that the information or comments refer to:

- the feasibility of the proposed changes,
- competitiveness, markets and trade,
- direct and indirect costs,
- innovation and research,
- specific regions, sectors or workers,
- third countries and international relations, and
- the macroeconomic environment.

The deadline for submissions is 23 October 2015, and submissions can be emailed to [their mailbox](#).

- See more at: [official website](#)